

**A TRANSLATION ANALYSIS OF ENGLISH IDIOMS  
IN NOVEL *THE LION THE WITCH AND THE WARDROBE*  
AND THEIR TRANSLATION**



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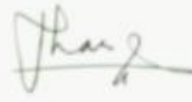
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# **A TRANSLATION ANALYSIS OF ENGLISH IDIOMS IN NOVEL *THE LION THE WITCH AND THE WARDROBE* AND THEIR TRANSLATION**

## **Abstract**

This research examines the English idioms found in the novel *The Lion the Witch and The Wardrobe* and their translation. The aims to: 1. classify the kinds of idiomatic expression and 2. describe the translation strategies used in translating idiomatic found in *The Lion the Witch and The Wardrobe*. This research uses descriptive-qualitative method. Data are the sentences which contain English idioms. Data sources are the novel *The Lion, the Witch, and The Wardrobe* and Indonesian Translation (*Sang Singa, Sang Penyihir dan Lemari*) which from chapter one to six. The technique of collecting data used documentation method. The technique of analysis data used comparison method. The results show that firstly, the types of idiom found in this novel namely irregular form clear meaning, regular form unclear meaning, and irregular form unclear meaning. From 35 analyzed data source of chapter one until chapter six in the novel contain idiom, 54,29% data belong to the first type, 37,14% data belong to the second type, and 8,57% data belong to the third type of idiom. Secondly, from 35 data there are three strategies used by the translator, they are 17,14% belong to the similar meaning and form, 62,86% data belong to the similar meaning but different form, and 20% data belong to the translating by omission of a play on idiom. The strategy that dominant is “using an idiom of similar meaning but different form”.

**Keywords:** translation, idiomatic expression, translation strategies.

## **Abstrak**

Penelitian ini mengkaji idiom-idiom bahasa Inggris yang ditemukan dalam novel *The Lion the Witch and The Wardrobe* dan terjemahannya. Tujuan dari penelitian ini: 1. mengklasifikasikan jenis-jenis ekspresi idiomatik dan 2. mendeskripsikan strategi penerjemahan yang digunakan untuk menerjemahkan idiom pada *The Lion the Witch and The Wardrobe*. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif-kualitatif. Data yang digunakan adalah kalimat-kalimat yang mengandung idiom bahasa Inggris. Sumber datanya adalah novel *The Lion the Witch and The Wardrobe* dan terjemahan Indonesianya (*Sang Singa, Sang Penyihir dan Lemari*) dari bab satu sampai enam. Teknik pengumpulan data menggunakan dokumentasi. Teknik analisis datanya menggunakan metode perbandingan. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan, pertama, tipe idiom pada novel yakni tipe

irregular form clear meaning, tipe regular form unclear meaning, dan irregular form unclear meaning. Dari 35 data yang dianalisis dari bab satu sampai enam pada novel mengandung idiom, ada 54,29% data termasuk tipe pertama, 37,14% data termasuk tipe kedua, dan 8,57% termasuk tipe ketiga. Kedua, dari 35 data ada tiga strategi yang digunakan oleh penerjemah, yaitu; 17,14% data termasuk similar meaning and form, 62,86% data termasuk similar meaning but different form, dan 20% data termasuk translating by omission of a play on idiom. Strategi yang paling dominan adalah “using an idiom of similar meaning but different form”.

**Kata kunci:** terjemahan, ekspresi idiomatik, strategi terjemahan.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Nida (1969) explained that “translation consists of recreating within the receptor language the closest synonym of resource language messages it is on the meaning and the style” (p.2). In addition, Brislin (1976) stated translation as “the normal term pertaining to the movement of notion and mind from one language (resource) to a different (target), in case that language is written or spoken, and the language has set up orthographies or does not have a standardization or if one or both languages depends on hint, for example the cue languages”.

On the translation there is a thing called an idiom. It is a part of translation. Cambridge dictionary explained about the notion of idiom, “a class of words in a certain sequence that have a specific interpretation that contrast with the interpretation of every word on its own”. Larson (1985) defined idiom as “a strand of words whose significance is dissimilar from the significance delivered by the individual words.”

The word idiom is usually used in different impression. Idioms can be assumed an essential section of a language, “it gives explanations on illustrations of the world considered by linguistic assemblages” (Carine, 2005, p.495). Richards and Schmidt (2002) elaborated the concept of idiom “it is an explanation has the functions as a specific group and the value cannot be worked out from the distinct sections” (p.246).

There have been few previous study that related to this research. Salim & Mehawesh (2013) entitled *Color Idiomatic Expressions in the Translation of Naguib Mahfouz's Novel The Thief and the Dogs*. The purpose of this paper were to identify the translation of color idiomatic utterances from Arabic to English in Naguib Mahfouz's novel *The Thief and the Dogs* and to investigate the level of color idiomatic expressions kept and wasted. The study found that the translator has used four translation techniques for translating color idiomatic expressions. They are; translation of color idiomatic expression in Arabic used an idiom of similar significance and form of English idiom, translation by cultural substitution, translating by paraphrasing, and translation by omission.

Habtoor & Al-Qahtani (2018) found that it was recommending the translator to translate the novel into the easiest words and connected to the local culture, because this novel was made for increasing the children's interest in reading a book. So, the children will fascinated in reading this book and easy to understand the stories with the parable of their local culture. Pucelj (2018) investigated *Attitudes toward Idioms and Idiom Learning Strategies*. The findings revealed that the majority of participants have a positive attitude toward learning idioms and use a variety of learning methods when learning new idioms.

Fahrizky (2015) found some translation strategies in order to interpret the idiomatic utterances: 1) related to meaning and type, 2) related to meaning but dissimilar type, 3) paraphrase, 4) omission, and 5) literal translation. The most common strategy is linked on the significance and type, while the least common strategy is linked on the significance and type. The novel's translation precision level was 80.43 percent. Haryanti (2014) found that the results can be used for compatible examples for teaching translation subject to the students.

Furthermore, Harjanti et al. (2020) discovered that directive expressions translation can be classified as acceptable, less acceptable, or unacceptable. In addition, the main stages of teaching translation, such as: (1) the teacher elaborated on the concept of translation and provided examples that were

discovered in this research correlated to accuracy, acceptability, and consistency. (2) The students were asked to practice translating an English paragraph into Indonesian on their own; (3) the results of the translation were discussed with their peers in terms of structure shift and meaning accuracy. (4) The discussion was continued to determine the acceptability of the translation; (5) the readability was clarified; (6) the students presented their duties in a team of four people; and (7) the teacher explained several circumstances that the students faced. (8) Three selected groups must present their responsibilities during the class discussion; (9) the students elaborated on their ideas; and (10) the teacher and students generated certain findings.

The researcher conducts the objective of the research, first, to classify the types of idiomatic expression found in *The Lion the Witch and The Wardrobe*, and second, to describe the translation strategies used in translating idiomatic found in *The Lion the Witch and The Wardrobe*.

## **2. METHOD**

The research uses descriptive-qualitative method. Data are the sentences which contain English idioms. Data sources are the novel *The Lion, the Witch, and The Wardrobe* and Indonesian Translation (*Sang Singa, Sang Penyihir dan Lemari*) which from chapter one to six. The technique of collecting data uses documentation method. In analysing the data, the researcher uses Seidl & McMordie (1988) theory to classify the types of idiomatic expression and Baker's theory (2018) to describe the translation strategies used in translating idiomatic found in the novel.

## **3. FINDING AND DISCUSSION**

The researcher describes the types of idiomatic expression found in *The Lion the Witch and The Wardrobe* and the strategies used in translating idiomatic found in the novel. The analysis is managed by comparing the data of the idiomatic utterances and translation strategies of English novel and Indonesian translation.



## 1. The Types of Idiomatic Expression Found in *The Lion the Witch and The Wardrobe*

Based on the analysed data, there are three kinds of idioms found. They are irregular but the meaning is clear (first type), regular but the meaning is unclear (second type), and irregular but the meaning is unclear (third type).

### a. Irregular Form Clear Meaning

The researcher finds 19 data or 54,29% data included into this type. The analysis of the data are as follows:

No: 011/TA/SL001/TL003

SL: "Oh, **come off it!**" said Edmund, who was tired and pretending not to be tired, which always made him bad-tempered.

TL: "*Oh, ya **ampun**" kata Edmund, yang sebenarnya capek tapi berpura-pura tidak capek, ini selalu membuatnya mudah kesal.*

The datum above belongs to the first type because the idiom "come off it" is an idiom that has irregular form and clear meaning. The translation above is suitable with the context of the story and the utterance does not change the message of the whole sentence. It is proven that the source text and the target text are coherent.

### b. Regular Form Unclear Meaning

The researcher finds 13 data or 37,14% data included into this type. The analysis of the data are as follows:

No: 008/TA/SL001/TL002

SL: "We've **fallen on our feet** and no mistake," said Peter.

TL: "*Kita **datang ke tempat yang tepat**, tidak salah lagi," kata Peter.*

"Fallen on our feet" belongs to the second type for the reason the idiom above has regular form and unclear meaning or hard to be understood. The target text version of "fallen on our feet" is

accurate and link to the story's circumstance. The meaning of the message does not shift.

c. Irregular Form Unclear Meaning

The researcher finds 3 data or 8,57% data included into this type. The analysis of the data are as follows:

No: 079/TA/SL003/TL007

SL: "Goodness gracious me!" exclaimed the Faun.

TL: "*Ya ampun*" teriak si faun.

"Goodness gracious me" belongs to the third type for the reason that it has irregular form and unclear meaning. "Ya ampun" as the translation of the source text is suitable with the circumstance on the narration. The utterance's intention does not change the entire sentence. So, it is coherent.

From the analysis above, it can be concluded that there are 35 data of idiomatic utterances found in *The Lion the Witch and The Wardrobe* chapter one until chapter six. The analysed data above shows that 19 data or 54,29% data belong to the first type, 13 data or 37,14% data belong to the second type, and 3 data or 8,57% data belong to the third type. So, the first type of idiom or the idiom that has irregular form and clear meaning is the most dominant on this novel.

## 2. The Translation Strategies Used in Translating Idiomatic Found in *The Lion the Witch and The Wardrobe*

Based on the analysed data, there are three strategies used are similar meaning and form, similar meaning but different form, and translating by omission of a play on idiom.

a. Similar Meaning and Form

The researcher finds 6 data or 17,14% data included into this strategy. The analysis of the data are as follows:

No : 153/TA/SL005/TL012  
 SL : "Do stop. Stop it at once! You ought to be ashamed of yourself, a great big Faun like you. **What on earth** are you crying about?"  
 TL : "*Stop. Stop sekarang juga Kau seharusnya malu, faun besar seperti dirimu menangis begini. Apa yang membuatmu menangis?*"

The term "what on earth" belongs to the first strategy of translation since that idiom translated into "apa", which the translation is using similar meaning and form. The target text is suitable and connects to the story. Moreover, the meaning of the message on the target text does not change.

#### b. Similar Meaning but Dissimilar Form

The researcher finds 22 data or 62,86% data included into this strategy. The analysis of the data are as follows:

No : 008/TA/SL001/TL002  
 SL : "We've **fallen on our feet** and no mistake," said Peter.  
 TL : "*Kita datang ke tempat yang tepat, tidak salah lagi,*" kata Peter.

"Fallen on our feet" classifies into the second strategy of translation since it translated into "datang ke tempat yang tepat", which the translation is using similar meaning but different form. Based on the dictionary the utterance "fallen on our feet" or "*datang ke tempat yang tepat*" has a meaning that someone is in a good condition or situation after having a bad or terrible experience. The meaning is in line with the target language above. It is related into the story that Peter told his siblings that they were safe from a long journey of the war. So, the translation above is precise.

c. Translating by Omission of a Play on Idiom

The researcher finds 7 data or 20% data included into this strategy.

The analysis of the data are as follows:

No : 179/TA/SL006/TL014

SL : "I had orders from the White Witch that if ever I saw a Son of Adam or a Daughter of Eve in the wood, I was to catch them and **hand them over** to her. And you are the first I've ever met. And I've pretended to be your friend and asked you to tea, and all the time I've been meaning to wait till you were asleep and then go and tell Her."

TL : "*Aku mendapat perintah dari Penyihir Putih bahwa kalau aku melihat Putra Adam atau Putri Hawa di hutan, aku harus menangkap mereka dan **menyerahkan** mereka padanya. Dan kaulah yang pertama kutemukan. Dan aku berpura-pura jadi temanmu dan mengajakmu minum teh, dan selama itu aku bermaksud menunggu sampai kau tidur kemudian pergi dan memberitahunya.*"

“Hand over” categorizes into the fifth strategy of translation as the idiom is translated into “*menyerahkan*”, which is called translating by omission of a play on idiom. The meaning of “hand over” and “*menyerahkan*” are to give or submit someone or something or to deliver someone into someone else’s power or dominion. The translator provided the literal meaning of the expression above into target language. Based on the tale the faun tried to give Lucy into the witch, because she needed human to make her power got bigger and stronger. Besides, the translation is relates to the story and proper.

From the analysis above, it can be resumed that there are 35 data of translation strategies used in translating idiomatic found in *The Lion the Witch and The Wardrobe* and their translation. There are 17,14% data belong to the first strategy, 62,86% data belong to the second strategy, and 20% data belong to the fifth strategy. Thus, the translator

is mostly used the second strategy that is used an idiom of similar meaning but different form.

#### 4. CONCLUSION

Based on finding and discussion, the researcher writes some inferences. The researcher summarises that the most dominant type of English idioms is irregular form clear meaning. There are three forms of idiom form classifications: 54,29% irregular form clear meaning; 37,14% regular form unclear meaning; and 8,57% irregular form unclear meaning. Moreover, the translation strategies used in translating idiomatic on the novel is mostly on the second strategy. It is proven that there are three strategies used by the translator: 17,14% similar meaning and form; 63,86% similar meaning but dissimilar form; and 20% translating by omission of a play.

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